

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Series—No. 46. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
BRADFORD JR.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be present in their attendance.
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

Companions of the H. Royal Chapter in the state of Kentucky are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the H. C.
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

ATTENTION!

Preceptor of the Military Academy receives his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and informs them that his Night School will commence as soon as he makes up his present class—hours of tuition from 7 till 10 o'clock.
The gentlemen that intend becoming scholars will please immediately to call and be at Mr. Roberts's boarding house.
Lexington, Oct. 21. 43-1f

FOR SALE.

Three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TIL T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-1f

Doctor Walter Brashear
has just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in connection with Doctor E. Warfield.
on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
May 10, 1813.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
For Six or Eight
LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,
from 14 to 18 years of age—None will be taken unless first rate.
Enquire of the Printer.
Oct. 22. 34-1f

LEVI L. TODD,
PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette, Boone & Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Oct. 6, 1813. 36-1f

COTTON YARN,
of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 34

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Morison, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the above firm are requested to call and settle off their respective shares by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morison, which firm the business in future will be conducted.
41-6 Oct. 7.

The Co-partnership
of Perry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes notice of informing his friends that he has purchased a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington. Every exertion as heretofore, will be made to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, at a low hand, for those who may please to
41 Hiram Shaw.

LOST
Ground where the drill muster was held on Monday, 29th ult. a Market, Bayonet and a Bayonet Box—the person who has found them is requested to be rewarded for his trouble by leaving them at this office.

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,
HAVING disposed of their stock of goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts.
Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS
Have opened an elegant assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
and sell the best in the western country which is sold either wholesale or retail for cash. They have also a large stock of approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and now by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best sugar in half bales sale.
Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given.
Those having claims against E. Noble, will bring them for settlement.
41

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
The subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and is now enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every quality, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
CANDLED & MOULD CANDLES.
Wholesale, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the trade or for domestic use, will find it to their advantage to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and carefully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,
House of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes, &c. at the above factory.
October 10, 1814.

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES
For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for approved negotiable paper. Those sheep are genuine merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable.
44 D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Stith Maynard to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of a negotiable note endorsed by said Fowler for said Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house of Fayette county in Lexington, on Saturday the 10th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note with interest & costs of sale.
THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.
45-1m
November 5.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS
in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Paul's place on the Tate's Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Lexington Porter & Ale
BREWERY.
JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days—Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early application at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages will be given.

HOPE bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale.
42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

FOR SALE
A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.
Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersies, Merinos, Woollen and Cotton Cords, Calicoes, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWS,
Corner of First & Mulberry streets near the Jail.
The subscriber has also WHISKY, by the barrel or small—T. A. B. by the barrel or small; a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers.
Sept. 12. 37-1f. N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes
Steel Hoes
Curry Ploughs
Common ditto,
Crabbing Hoes
Mattocks
Rings of all descriptions
Carpenters, Hatchets
Hand Axes
Fishforks.

Hammer
Wedges
Drawing Knives
Chains of all kinds
Shovels and Tongs
Crane
Pathforks
Skimmers
Ladders

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-1f

STRAYED OR STOLEN;
FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by
BEN. TAYLOR.
Sept. 30. 42

CAUTION.
I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleveland had no right to sell.—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March 1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.
Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

JOHN MARSH.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs the public, that having some of the best workmen from the eastward engaged in his employ, he is now enabled to accommodate his friends on the shortest notice, with Single or Double Trundles, Mules, Single or Double Carding Machines, Roving and Drawing Frames of every description for Cotton; also, Carding Machines, Billes, Jenney's, Humphreysville Spinners, &c. &c. for Wool, on as good terms as any in the western country.

Gentlemen wishing to engage in those lines are respectfully informed the difficulty in procuring cards will be obviated, as he is in conjunction with celebrated workmen from the eastward, establishing a CARD MANUFACTORY in Lexington, where they can be supplied with every kind of Cards at a more reasonable rate than heretofore, at his old established stand, Water Street, Lexington.

N. B. He has procured from the eastward, a good workman in the whitesmith's business; the public are respectfully informed that they can have anything in that line done with neatness and dispatch
November 5. 45 4

For Sale,

ALIKELY and valuable HOUSE SERVANT. She is about 20 years of age. Also, a stout, healthy NEGRO MAN, accustomed to all kinds of labouring work. They will be sold on a credit if required. Apply to
TH. HANLY.
Lexington, 5th November. 45 4

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the MADISON HEMP & FLAX SPINNING COMPANY, will be held at Capt. Postlethwait's tavern on Friday next the 11th of Nov. instat.
W. JACOBSEN, President.
Nov. 5.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.

THE subscriber intends starting in a few days to Wayne, Pulaski, Lincoln, Adair, Cumberland and Casey counties. Any person having money to collect, or other business to transact in said counties, may have it done upon a moderate commission—Satisfactory evidence of his integrity and punctuality, can be had by reference to the Editors of the Report, or, Gazette, Palladium and Argus.

GRANTVILLE LEWIS.

N. B. Any memorandums left with the Editors of any of the above named papers, will be attended to.
Nov. 5 45 G. L.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th of November next, to the highest bidder,

THE PLANTATION,
Mill & Distillery,

WITH all the apparatus pertaining thereto, belonging to the estate of Thomas Turnham, dec. in Woodford county, Clear-Creek. This truly valuable property offers great advantages to the purchaser, as it lies in a rich neighbourhood of land, settled by wealthy farmers—the stand, for a country tavern, is equal to any in the state—lying 12 miles from Lexington on the Bardstown road, and 19 from Frankfort on the State road, leading to the Crab Orchard. The payments will be made easy, and perhaps some part will be taken in Whiskey, at the Lexington market price—particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Further comment is unnecessary, as the property can be viewed by any person inclined to purchase. Due attendance will be given on the day of sale by the subscribers, duly authorized for that purpose.

JOHN TURNHAM,
JOEL TURNHAM.
24th October, 1814. 45 3

Advertisement.

To all whom it may concern,
Take notice, I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery at Samuel Ringo's, on the 23d day of this month, and proceed from thence to the boundary lines and corners of my two surveys on the waters of Hingston and in the county of Montgomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky, to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the same, respecting the boundaries & corners of my said surveys—one containing 812½ acres, the other containing 187½ acres, and do such other things as I may think proper, according to law, to perpetuate the knowledge of the boundaries and corners of my said two surveys, and continue from day to day until I have taken such depositions & done such things, as I may think proper on the occasion.
PETER RINGO.
November 1. 45-3tp

25 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living on the Hickman road, three and a half miles from Nicholasville, Jessamine county, an apprentice boy, by the name of RALPH COBB, to the Cabinet business, about 15 years of age. Any person that will deliver said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward.
JOHN PENISTON.
November 7, 1814. 45-3t

WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.
M. KENNEDY.
Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

WANTED TO RENT.

Immediately, ONE OR TWO ROOMS,
Enquire of the PRINTER.
Jesseamine County.

Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about 13-12 hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.
A copy.
JOHN METCALF, j. p.

Taken up by Robert Schooler living on the waters of Four Mile, three miles from Winchester, a BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off hind foot white, appraised to \$27 50. Posted before me the 16th of August, 1814.
45* JOHN WARD, j. p.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO OUR MINISTERS—CONTINUED.

The remark contained in the declaration of the Prince Regent, that in impressing British seamen from American vessels, Great Britain exercised no right which she was not willing to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the government of the U. States, with respect to American seamen in British merchant ships, proves only, that the British government is conscious of the injustice of the claim, and desirous of giving to it such aid as may be derived from a plausible argument. The semblance of equality, however, in this proposition, which strikes at first view, disappears on fair examination. It is unfair, first, because it is impossible for the United States to take advantage of it. Impressment is not an American practice, but utterly repugnant to our constitution and laws. In offering to reciprocate it, nothing was offered, as the British government well knew. It is unfair, secondly, because if impressment was allowable, a reciprocity of the practice would be no equivalent to the United States. The exercise of a right in common, at sea, by two nations, each over the vessels of the other, the one powerful and the other comparatively weak, would be, to put the latter completely at the mercy of the former. Great Britain, with her vast navy, would soon be the only party which made impressment. The U. States would be compelled to abstain from it, and either to submit to the British rule, with all the abuses incident to power, or to resist it. But, should the U. States be permitted to make impressment from British vessels, the effect would be unequal. Great Britain has, perhaps, thirty ships of war at sea, to one of the United States, and would profit of the arrangement in that proportion. Besides, impressment is a practice incident to war, in which view, likewise, the inequality is not less glaring, she being at least thirty years at war to one of the United States. Other considerations prove that the British government made this acknowledgment merely as a pretext to justify its practice of impressment, without intending that the right or practice should ever be reciprocated. What would be the effect of its adoption by American ships of war, with British merchant vessels. An American officer boards a British merchant vessel and claims, as American citizens, whom he pleases. How many British seamen would disclaim a title which would take them to the United States and secure them there all the advantages of citizenship? The rule of evidence, as the ground of impressments, in every instance, must likewise be reciprocated between the two governments. The acknowledgment of the men would surely be a better proof of their national character than the decision of a British officer who boarded an American vessel, however impartial he might be, and strong his power of discrimination, when opposed by the voluntary and solemn declaration of the party. In this way we might draw from the British seamen the greater part, if not all their seamen. I might further ask, why was this acknowledgment made at this late period, for the first time only, after the declaration of war, and when on that account it could produce no effect? In the various discussions on this subject, in many of which it has been demanded whether the British government would tolerate such a practice from American ships of war, no such intimation was ever given.

Great Britain had found the employment of her seamen in our service injurious to her, and been disposed to respect our rights, the regular course of proceeding would have been for her government to have complained to the government of the United States of the injury, and to have proposed a remedy. Had this been done, and no reasonable remedy been adopted, sound in principle and reciprocal in its operation, the British government might have had some cause of complaint, and some plea for taking the remedy into its own hands. Such a procedure would, at last, have given to its claim of impressment the greatest plausibility. We know that such complaint was never made, except in defence of the practice of impressment, and that in the mean time the practice has gone on, and grown into an usage, which, with all its abuses, had resistance been longer delayed, might have become a law. The origin and progress of this usurpation afford strong illustrations of the British policy.—The practice and the claim began together, soon after the close of our revolutionary war, and were applicable to deserters only. They extended next to all British seamen—then to all British subjects, including as in the case of emigrants from Ireland, persons who would not have been subject to impressment in British ports, not being seafaring men—and, finally, to Swedes, Danes and others, known to be not British subjects, and by their protections appearing to be naturalized citizens of the U. States.

Other views may be taken of the subject, to show the unlawfulness and absurdity of the British claim. If British cruisers have a right to take British seamen from our vessels, without regarding the abuses inseparable from the practice, they may take from them, on the same principle, and with much greater reason, every species of property to which the British government has any kind of claim. Allegiance cannot give to a sovereign a better right to take his subjects than ownership to take his property. There would be no limit to this pretension or its consequences. All property forfeited by exportation, contrary to the laws of G. Britain, every article to which her sovereignty, jurisdiction or ownership would extend, in British vessels, would be liable to seizure in those of the United States.—The laws of England would be executory in them. Instead of being a part of the American territory, they would become a part of the British territory.

It might naturally be expected that Great Britain would have given, by her conduct, some support to her pretensions; that if she had not disclaimed altogether the principle of naturalization, she would at least have excluded from her service foreign seamen. Her conduct however has been altogether at variance with her precepts. She has given great facility to naturalization in all instances where it could advance her interest, and peculiar encouragement to that of foreign seamen. She naturalizes all persons who reside a certain term of years in British colonies, all those who are born of British subjects, in foreign

dominions, and all seamen who have served a certain short term in the British service, and would doubtless protect all such as British subjects, if required by them so to do. Her Governors of neighboring Provinces are at this time compelling emigrants thither from the United States, to bear arms against the U. States.

The mediation offered by Russia presents to Great Britain, as well as to the U. S. a fair opportunity of accommodating this controversy with honor. The interposition of so distinguished a power, friendly to both parties, could not be declined by either, on just ground, especially by Great Britain, between whom & Russia there exists at this time a very interesting relation. When the British Ministers are made acquainted at St. Petersburg with the conditions on which they are authorized to adjust this difference, it seems as if it would be impossible for Great Britain to decline them. Should she do it, still adhering to her former pretensions, her motive could not be misunderstood. The cause of the U. States would thenceforward become the common cause of nations. A concession by them would operate to the disadvantage of every other power. They would all find in the conduct of Great Britain an unequivocal determination to destroy the rights of other flags, and to usurp the absolute dominion of the ocean.—It is to be presumed that the British government will find it neither for the honor or interest of Great Britain, to push things to that extremity, but will have accepted this mediation, and have sent a minister or ministers to St. Petersburg with full powers to adjust the controversy on fair and just conditions.

Should improper impressions have been taken of the probable consequences of the war, you will have ample means to remove them.—It is certain that from its prosecution Great Britain can promise to herself no advantage, while she exposes herself to great expenses, and to the danger of still greater losses. The people of the United States, accustomed to the indulgence of a long peace, roused by the causes and progress of the war, are rapidly acquiring military habits, and becoming a military people. Our knowledge in naval tactics has increased, as has our maritime strength. The gallantry and success of our little navy formed an epoch in naval history. The laurels which these brave men have gained, not for themselves alone, but for their country, from an enemy pre-eminent in naval exploits, for ages past, are among the proudest boasts of their grateful and affectionate fellow citizens. Our manufactures have taken an astonishing growth. In short, in every circumstance, in which the war is felt, its pressure tends evidently to unite our people, to draw out our resources, to invigorate our means, & to make us more truly an independent nation, and, as far as may be necessary, a great maritime power.

If the British government accepts the mediation of Russia, with a sincere desire to restore a good intelligence between the two countries, it may be presumed that a fair opportunity will be afforded for the arrangement of many other important interests, with advantage to both parties. The adjustment of the controversy relating to impressment only, though very important, would leave much unfinished. Almost every neutral right has been violated, and its violation persisted in to the moment that war was declared. The President sincerely desires, and it is doubtless for the interest of Great Britain, to prevent the like in future. The interposition of the Emperor of Russia to promote an accommodation of those differences is deemed particularly auspicious.

A strong hope is, therefore, entertained, that full powers will be given to the British commissioners, to arrange all these grounds of controversy in a satisfactory manner. In entering on this interesting part of your duty, the first object which will claim your attention, is that of blockade. The violation of our neutral rights by illegal blockades, carried to an enormous extent by Orders in Council, was a principal cause of the war. These orders, however, and with them the blockade of May 1806, and, as is understood, all other illegal blockades, have been repealed, so that, that cause of war has been removed. All that is now expected is, that the British government will unite in a more precise definition of blockade, and in this no difficulty is anticipated: for having declared that no blockade would be legal, which was not supported by an adequate force, and that the blockades which it might institute should be supported by an adequate force, there appears to be, according to the just interpretation of these terms, no difference of opinion on the subject.

The British government has recently, in two formal acts, given definitions of blockade, either of which would be satisfactory. The first is to be seen in a communication from Mr. Merry to this Department bearing date on the 12th of April, 1804. The following are the circumstances attending it. Commodore Hood, the commander of a British squadron in the West Indies in 1803, having declared the islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe in a state of blockade, without applying an adequate force to maintain it, the Secretary of State remonstrated against the illegality of the measure, which remonstrance was laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in England, who replied, "that they sent orders not to consider any blockade of those islands as existing unless in respect of particular ports, which might be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports; unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them." The second definition is to be found in a convention between Great Britain and Russia in June, 1801, 4th sec. 3d art. which declares, "that in order to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that denomination is given only to a port where there is by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with ships stationary or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering." The President is willing for you to adopt either of these definitions, but prefers the first as more precise and determinate; and when it is considered that it was made the criterion by so formal an act between the two governments, it cannot be presumed that the British government will object to the renewal of it. Nothing is more natural after the differences which have taken place between the two countries, on this and other subjects, and the departure from this criterion by Great Britain, for reasons which are admitted by her no longer to exist, than that they should, on the restoration of a good understanding, recur to it again.

Such a recurrence would be the more satisfactory to the President, as it would afford a proof of a disposition in the British government, not simply to compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations.

An interference with our commerce between enemy's colonies and their parent country, was among the violations of our neutral rights, committed by Great Britain, in her present war with France. It took place in 1805, did extensive injury, and produced universal excitement. In securing us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and Great Britain, entered into on the day of 1801, to the 11th article of the project of a treaty with Great Britain, that was signed by Mr. Monroe & Mr. Pinkney on the 31st December, 1806, and to the instructions from this department relating to that article of the 20th of May 1807. The capture by Great Britain of almost all the islands of her enemies, diminishes the importance of any regulation of this subject; but as they may be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particular attention. It being understood, however, that unless such a trade can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the principle contended for by the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shown by the British government to extend this principle so far as to inhibit a trade to neutrals even between a power at peace with Great Britain and her enemy, as for example between China and France. The absurdity of this pretension may prevent its being hereafter advanced. It will not, however, be unworthy of your attention.

By an order of the British government in 1803, British cruisers were authorized to take neutral vessels laden with innocent articles, on their return from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband articles on board bound to an enemy's port, is the only legal ground of seizure. The claim was relinquished by the British government in the 6th article of the project above recited, you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is the practice of British cruisers to compel the commanders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea, either to board them in person with their papers, or to send their papers on board in their boats by an officer. The injustice and irregularity of this procedure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor to suppress it in the manner proposed in the third article of a project communicated to Mr. Monroe at London, in his instructions of the 5th of January, 1804. You will endeavor likewise to restrict contraband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 4th article of that project.

The pretension of Great Britain to interdict the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from the port to another port of an enemy, is illegal and very injurious to the commerce of neutral powers. Still more unjustifiable is the attempt to interdict their passage from a port of one independent nation to that of another, on the pretence that they are both enemies. You will endeavor to obtain, in both instances, a security for the neutral right.

Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be, to conclude a peace with Great Britain, & that you are authorized to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crew. The manner in which it may be done has been already stated, with the reciprocal stipulations which you may enter into to secure Great Britain against the injury of which she complains. If this encroachment of Great Britain is not provided against, the United States have appealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay. It is possible that some difficulty may occur in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this, the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe. Resting, as the United States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not presumable that Great Britain, especially after the advantage she may derive from the arrangement proposed, would ever revive her pretensions. In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the United States, or to sanction the principle of the British claim.

It is deemed highly important, also, to obtain a definition of the neutral rights which I have brought to your view, especially of blockade, and in the manner suggested, but it is not to be made an indispensable condition of peace. After the repeal of the orders in council, and other illegal blockades, and the explanations attending it, it is not presumable that Great Britain will revive them. Should she do it, the United States will always have a corresponding resort in their own hands. You will observe in every case, in which you may not be able to obtain a satisfactory definition of the neutral right, that you enter into none respecting it.

Indemnity for losses seems to be a fair claim on the part of the United States, and the British government, if desirous to strengthen the relations of friendship, may be willing to make it. In bringing the claim into view, you will not let it defeat the primary objects intrusted to you. It is not perceived on what ground Great Britain can resist this claim, at least in the cases in favor of which she stands pledged. Of these a note will be added.

You are at liberty to stipulate in the proposed treaty the same advantages in the ports of the United States, in favor of British ships of war, that may be allowed to those of the most favored nations. This stipulation must be reciprocal.

No difficulty can arise from the case of the non importation act, which will doubtless be terminated in consequence of a pacification. Should any stipulation to that effect be required, or found advantageous, you are at liberty to enter into it. Should peace be made, you may, in fixing the periods at which it shall take effect, in different latitudes and distances; take for the basis the provisional articles of the treasury of peace with Great Britain in 1783, with such alterations as may appear to be just and reasonable.

In discharging the duties of the trust committed to you, the President desires that you will manifest the highest degree of respect for the Emperor of Russia, and confidence in the integrity and impartiality of his views. In arranging the question of impressment and every question of neutral right, you will explain to his government, without reserve, the claims of the United States, with the grounds on which they severally rest. It is not doubted that from a conduct so frank & honorable, the most beneficial effect will result.

It is concluded by remarking that a strong hope is entertained that this friendly mediation of the Emperor Alexander, will form an epoch of the relations between the U. States

and Russia, which will be extensively felt, and be long and eminently distinguished by the happy consequences attending it. Since 1780, Russia has been the pivot on which all questions of neutral right have essentially turned. Most of the wars which have disturbed the world in modern times, have originated with Great Britain and France.—These wars have affected distant Countries, especially in their character as neutrals, and very materially the United States, who took no part in promoting them, and had no interest in the great object of either Power.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated "Department of State, June 22, 1813."

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated on in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them."

"The British government having repealed the orders in council, and the blockade of May 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade after the other essential cause of the war, that of impressment, should be removed. But when it is considered that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing after having thus recognized the principle, and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment, for if the British government had issued orders to its cruisers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this government, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set up on each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries."

"Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for setting the boundary between the U. States and Great Britain on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the lake of the Woods, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstance that there are several islands in the river and lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 1st, 1814.
GENTLEMEN—I have not received a letter from you, since your appointment to meet ministers from Great Britain, to St. Petersburg, to negotiate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with Great Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of General Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession.—It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand their true character by extracts of two letters from Governor Cass, which are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence over the Indian tribes within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes towards the United States; and that the Indian barbarities, since the war, were, in many instances, known to, and sanctioned by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 8th, 1814.
GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to this department, and of a note from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the communication.

The arrangement of a negotiation to be held at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissions should be issued correspondent with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The President instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous.—It is probable the business may not be limited to yourselves on account of the great interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to it the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation; the regret felt at its rejection by the British government; and a desire that, in future, the greatest confidence & cordiality, and the best understanding may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 28, 1814.
GENTLEMEN—The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States, the president

has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions given in the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negotiation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with Great Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negotiation in which you are about to engage.

On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease: our flag must protect the crew, or the United States cannot consider themselves an independent nation. To settle this difference amicably, the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instruction, to remove all pretenses for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels, and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, & to stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen, would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent the possibility of failure, to go further.

Should a treaty be made, it is proper, and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services, by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the merchant service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April, 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its orders in council, & agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. Further reflection, however, has added great force to the expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the orders in council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but that under the name of blockade the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the orders in council.—The war, which these abuses and impressments contributed so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence. But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the treaty. It is true, should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the U. States would have in their hands a correspondent resort;—but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same cause. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the United States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the president is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to evince a spirit of accommodation that the arrangement proposed in each instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some. On the claim to indemnity for spoils, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for the destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the southern states, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored; if, as property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognizes this principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negotiations, you will find, on a comparison of them with those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity excepted, which have originated since the date of those instructions.—The principal object of this review has been to show, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on a principle which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war.—Had the British government accepted the Russian mediation, the United States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had Great Britain met them on just conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain, not only is no concession contemplated on any point in controversy, but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negotiation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable that the British government may have declined the Russian mediation from the apprehension of an understanding between the United States and Russia, for very different purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the United States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers. If this is the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive another, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negotiation, from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

ent purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negotiation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the United States in future negotiations with the Baltic powers. If this is the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive another, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negotiation, from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.
(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Montreal Herald of October 1.

In drawing conclusions on this campaign, we cannot view things in a very favorable light; nothing can be effected for a length of time having at all the character of decision.—Gen. Izard has gone to Sackett's Harbor with 4,000 men, and those Chauncey may either take by water, or they may be ordered by land, as the naval and military commanders suggest. Chauncey has been, and will be cautious; he will not venture upon the Lake; he knows our hundred gun ship, the St. Lawrence, is ready; this vessel, in close action, would destroy all the American heavy vessels. Therefore Izard's troops will have to march by land; but they will make the enemy superior on the Niagara Frontier.—This is the result of the wavering measures in some quarter; measures which may protract the war for several years longer than it otherwise would, had "savage generals" commanded, who never think it a sin to kill an enemy. We, however, still think, that the Niagara Frontier will be defended, and the superiority on Lake Ontario be secured, and Kingston saved; but that in November, things will not be much better than they were twelve months before; notwithstanding an addition of 10,000 of the best troops. Past circumstances fully justify this conclusion. On this point we feel no share of censure from any other press of liberal principles.

October 8.

Intelligence is received from Mackinac, via Metchedache and York, stating that the enemy had left two armed sch'rs to blockade the place, until the winter should set in, and then retire. Colonel McDowall it is said conceived and executed the plan of capturing them. This was done in the night by a combined attack of soldiers and Indians, in canoes, and boats. We hope this news may prove correct.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past 1 o'clock.
This moment we have been handsomely handed the following letter which confirms the report of yesterday morning:

La Cliche, 17th Sept. 1814.

My Dear Sir—I have only time to say, that I am thus far on my way to Montreal, with part of the crews of the blockading squadron, whom we have taken by boarding: say two large schooners, and one cartel that we have detained at Mackinac, till all danger is over. I will be down by York, as I am to forward the canoes that put back, and deliver the prisoners, the crews of the said vessels at York.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.
Head-quarters Montreal, 29th September 1814.

His excellency the commander of the forces having received the official report of Lieut. General Drummond on an affair which took place at Fort Erie, on the 17th inst. in which very superior numbers of the enemy were repulsed with loss, entirely coincides with the Lieut. General in the just tribute of praise he bestows on the intrepid valour and determined discipline evinced by the division of troops under his command, as detailed in the District Gen's. Order of the 18th inst. which his excellency is pleased to order to be published for the general information of the troops under his command.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant Gen'l. N. America.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Fort Erie, 18th September, 1814.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond having received the reports of the general officer in the immediate direction of the troops engaged yesterday, begs to offer his best acknowledgments for their very gallant conduct in repulsing the attack made by the enemy on our batteries with his whole force, represented to consist of not less than five thousand men, including Militia. The brilliant style in which the battery No. 2, was recovered, and the enemy driven beyond our entrenchments by seven companies of the 82d regt. under Major Proctor, and three companies of the 6th regt. detached under Major Taylor, excited Lt. Gen. Drummond's admiration, and entitled those troops to his particular thanks. On the right, the enemy's advance was checked by the 1st battalion of Royal Scots, supported by the 86th under the direction of Lt. Col. Gordon of the Royals; and in the centre he was driven back by the Glengary Light Infantry, under Lt. Col. Battersby, and directed by Lt. Col. Pearson, inspecting field officer. To these troops the Lieut. General's best thanks are due, as also to the remainder of the reserve under Lt. Col. Campbell, consisting of the remaining companies of the 6th regt. the flank companies of the 41st, and the incorporated militia, which supported the troops engaged.

The Lieut. Gen. deeply laments the unfortunate circumstances of weather

which enabled the enemy to approach unperceived close to the right of the position, and to capture a considerable number of the Regiment De Watteville stationed at that point. The severe loss in killed and wounded, which the 8th or King's and De Watteville's regt. have suffered—it affords incontestible proof that No. 2 battery was not gained without a vigorous resistance; it is equally obvious that the block house on the right was well defended by the party of the King's regiment stationed in it.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond feels greatly indebted to Major Gen. De Watteville for his judicious arrangement; and he also desires to offer his thanks to the respective commanding Officers of brigade, and corps, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, for their exertions. To Major Gen. Stovin, who joined the army a short time before the attack, the Lieut. Gen. is indebted for his assistance, and also to the officers of the General and of his personal Staff.

Lieut. General Drummond greatly regrets the wounds which have deprived the army for the present of the services of Col. Fischer, Lieut. Colonels Pearson and Gordon.

Lieut. Colonels Fischer, Pearson, and Gordon, have permission to proceed to the rear for the recovery of their wounds.
(Signed)
J. Harvey, Lt. Col. D. A. G.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

His excellency the Governor General expected down in a day or two. This has set conjecture afloat. It is currently reported, that orders have been received from the prince Regent to disband the militia; and that this event may be connected with sir George's return to the capital at this moment.

A proclamation has been issued, laying an embargo on all wheat, flour and meal of every kind; barley, rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscuits, salt, pork and beef, except for the supply of the trading & fishing posts on the coast of Labrador and Anticosti; and also except Newfoundland. The embargo to continue to the 31st December.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1814.

Mr. Editor—It is not my province, as a civilian, to say if any, or to what extent, the disgrace may be, which almost every one appears to maintain, has fallen on our army, by the late unaccountable proceedings, in the Plattsburgh affair; but there is one circumstance so extraordinary in itself, that I defy it to escape the attention, either of civilians or military men; I allude to the movement made by Gen. Izard with two thirds of his regular force, from Plattsburgh to Sackett's Harbor, from the very moment the arrangements were completed by our governor in chief from his grand operations; and although his excellency's movements, with near 12000 of the finest troops on earth, (Wellington's troops) must have been known to the enemy, yet strange to relate, the circumstance appears rather to have accelerated, than retarded Gen. Izard's progress towards Sackett's; a proof that the enemy either thought that his whole force was too much to be sacrificed to so overwhelming an one as that under his excellency's orders, or that Gen. Izard, knowing his *** left gen. M'Comb, with his 1500 troops, regulars and militia, at Plattsburgh, for the purpose of effecting what has happened; whilst he (gen. Izard) seized the golden opportunity, hastened to replace the troops sent from Sackett's by the shores of Ontario to Niagara, so as to enable gen. Brown to overwhelm the efforts of the right division, ere it could receive the necessary succors for its support, from the province. Thanks to an overruling Providence, however, who has as yet permitted only a part of the enemy's plans to succeed, the troops of the right division (few in number, to be sure) have shewn themselves brave, with unlimited confidence in their chief; because the action of that chief abundantly prove his attention to have been directed more to the preservation of their honor, as British soldiers, than of preserving their lives, at the expense of even a suspected loss of character. I expect, Mr. Editor, you will insert these common observations in your next Herald, and oblige A CITIZEN.

CONFECTIONER.

Henry I. I. Robert continues to make and sell every kind of CAKES, SAVOYS, Iced or not, PUFT PASTE, &c. for parties—as well as TEA CREAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, CANDIES, CANDY—by Wholesale & Retail. Orders for parties will be received with gratitude, & punctually executed, at the shortest notice.

H. B. Batters himself that he can give satisfaction to his customers and those who will be pleased to call on him.

Commands and orders received at Mr. Mente's store, near the Branch Bank.
46 Lexington, Nov. 12, 1814.

TO THE MILITARY GENTLEMEN OF LEXINGTON AND VICINITY.

The Preceptor of the Military Academy, re-tains his thanks to the Gentlemen that have honored him with their patronage, and informs all those who are disposed to be instructed, that it is necessary to immediately make it known, as the Academy will be broken up in eight or ten days, as his present engagements will then be fulfilled, when he intends removing to Frankfurt, if he should not get a sufficient number to justify his stay.

Any Gentlemen wishing to subscribe, will apply immediately at Mr. Roberts's boarding-house, where there is a subscription paper.
3d November, 1814. 45 1

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 14.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, October 30.

No Secretary of State has yet been appointed; the office seems to be begging, and no one is willing to take it but the federal cormorants, who struggle so hard to get into power. The Drawing Rooms commence again next Wednesday, for the gratification of the lazy & idle. The tax bill progresses rapidly. The National Bank has been before them, and will unquestionably pass. The Military Committee has made a report which recommends a new classification of the militia—provides for raising forty additional regiments to serve during the war, and only on the frontier—and authorizes the President to accept of the services of volunteers.

The Sec. of war has recommended, 1st that the present military establishment be preserved & that means be immediately adopted to fill up the ranks—2d, that a permanent additional force of 40,000 men be established, for the defence of our cities, frontiers, &c.—3d, that the corps of Engineers be enlarged, and 4th, that the Ordnance Department be amended. It is reported that Gen. Izard has fallen back from Chippeway, and will fight no more this season. I have nothing further from Sackett's Harbor—they still remain in statu quo. The sloop of war Peacock is off the Spanish coast. The privateer Dash has captured a great quantity of rum. The following amount of property was taken from the enemy's fleet on Champlain by Commodore McDonough:—11,000 cwt. of powder, exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships—between 80 & 90,000 cwt. of balls, &c.—6000 muskets—600 suits sailor's winter clothing, & the winter clothing for the whole of the land army.

NASHVILLE, November 8.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson Tuesday last dated 21st ult.—Gen. Coffee had not joined him on that day, but was close by.—Gen. Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffee. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen. Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by Gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.—*Wibig.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Barrow, Indian Interpreter, to Governor Posey, dated

"VINCENNES, Oct. 24th, 1814.

"Yesterday arrived here two Indians of the Wece tribe bearing a white flag viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Wece. I immediately received them, and afforded them that friendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, amongst whom was Judge Parke and the officers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that they had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty—(in evidence, they produced a copy of the treaty which had their names annexed)—that their family, consisting of about 20 persons, was now encamped East of Fort Harrison, on Little White River, a small stream emptying into the South Fork of White River.—That being unassured that friendly relations were re-established between the children of their Great Father and his Red children they thought it prudent to leave their family behind, and come in themselves for the purpose of ascertaining the fact.

That they were now entirely devoted to their great Father, and were willing to afford any information or assistance in their power against his enemies.—That their object in coming in was not the expectation or design of being clothed or fed, but merely with a view of getting near Vincennes, for the purpose of trade and friendly intercourse. They further stated that there were many other families & large parties equally anxious to come in, could they only have assurance of being well received, amongst which were camp of Kickapoos, of about 20 cabins, residing North of Tippecanoe.

Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoos already mentioned, are in two parties—one about 12 miles above Tippecanoe, and the other about 16 miles further. And that about 60 miles from thence on the road to St. Josephs, on Yellow Creek, at a place called the Great Cut-off is a band of about 40 Potawatamie warriors under Mainpotte—and that these are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighbourhood.—The information comes through the Kickapoos mentioned, who state that they have a small Prairie full of horses—that they slip out from their hiding place, sell their horses, come down here, get a re-supply, return with them &c. &c."

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, to Com. Chauncey,

Head-Quarters, Buffalo, Sept. 4, 1814.

SIR—Your letter of the 10th ult. after going the rounds, was delivered to me a few days since, on my way to this place.

The exception you take at my letter to the Secretary, would be very reasonable and proper, provided the fleet of Lake Ontario was your private property, over which the government had no control. But as I have been induced to believe that it was the property of the nation, subject to the order of the government; and as the government led me to believe that the fleet under your command would be upon Lake Ontario, to co-operate with my division of the army, the 1st week in July, I have deemed it fit and proper to let the nation know, that the support I had a right to expect was not afforded me.

I consider my conduct towards yourself and the navy as not only honorable,

but, sir, as being very liberal and friendly, from the date of my report of the battle at Sackett's Harbor, to the present hour. The troops under my command have always been disposed of so as to meet your views to the extent of my power and authority; and as far as was consistent with the rights and honor of the army.

Your information appears very incorrect as to the situation of the army previous to the arrival of reinforcements with Lt. Gen. Drummond. From the ninth of July to the 24th the whole country was in our power from St. George to Burlington Heights; and could the army have been supplied with provisions from the depots provided on the shores of Lake Ontario, we should not have doubted our ability (without reinforcements or additional guns) to carry the heights; when we could have returned upon Forts George and Niagara, or advanced upon Kingston, (as might have been thought most advisable) with the co-operation of the fleet.

You speak of responsibility. I do not desire you, or any man, to be responsible for me. I have endeavored to execute the orders given me; success has not attended my endeavors; but I humbly trust in Heaven, that the honor of the brave men entrusted to my command has been and will be preserved, let what may happen.

It will be very difficult to retire from fort Erie, pressed as the remains of my gallant little army are, by a superior force of the enemy. But no other alternative will be left us, unless reinforcements speedily arrive. The militia are coming in very considerable numbers, but it is not yet ascertained how many of them will cross.—The Secretary has given me to understand, that Gen. Izard would move to the St. Lawrence, with a view of attacking Kingston, (should he and you deem that measure advisable.) Should you decide otherwise, that Gen. Izard would come with, or send to me a reinforcement of from two to three thousand men.

I have not heard from Gen. Izard, and begin to apprehend that something has occurred to retard or prevent his movement. I will thank you for any information you can give me on this subject.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obt. servt.
JACOB BROWN.
Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

Boston, October 19.

The following gentlemen were yesterday chosen by joint ballot of the two Houses of the General Court, Delegates to meet Delegates of other New-England States, at Hartford, on the fifteenth day of December next; viz—

George Cebot,	George Bliss,
Harrison G. Otis,	Joshua Thomas,
Timothy Bigelow,	Hodjiah Baylies,
Nathan Dane,	Joseph Lyman,
William Prescott,	Daniel Waldo,
Samuel S. Wildes,	Stephen Longfellow.

CHILLICOTHE, Nov. 8.

We stop the press to announce to our readers the arrival of the Express Mail from Detroit, which brings intelligence to that place to the 29th ult. Letters from our correspondents state, that Gen. McArthur, with about 650 mounted men and a few pieces of ordnance, left that place on the 23d ult. on an expedition, as is supposed, to Saginaw, a village about 120 miles from Detroit, where the enemy have erected a fort. The Indians continue their depredations in the neighborhood of Detroit.

LATE FROM BUFFALO

October 25.

On the 19th inst. an advanced corps of Maj. Gen. Izard's army, under Gen. Bissell, passed from Dead Creek, to Cook's Mills, on Lyons' Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; Gen. Bissell maintained his ground, and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70, killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock.

On Wednesday last, the British fleet, (the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns, being along), anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of transporting part of General Drummond's force down the lake is uncertain.

On Friday last, the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, and suite, (Maj. Austin and Lt. Armstrong), left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration, and gratitude of the nation, go with him.

PITTSBURG, November 2.

By a letter from an officer in the north western army, dated, Camp, at 11 Mile creek, October 25th, it appears, that on the succeeding day, the left division of the army commanded by Gen. Izard had moved from its encampment at Buffalo, and had encamped at the above place on its way to Sackett's Harbor.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

The New-York Gazette affirms that Brig. Gen. Bloomfield has resigned his commission.

We understand that the Steam Boat Frigate which is to be commanded by Capt. David Porter, is to be launched at New-York, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Will her name be as offensive, more or less, to Federalists as "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

New-York, Oct. 25.

The bill to encourage privateering passed the Council of Revision on Friday last, and is now a law of this state.

October 26.

PRIVATEERING.

Arrived, at 1 o'clock this afternoon the privateer schooner Grampus, late Murphy, belonging to Baltimore, consigned to John White & Co. from a cruise of 15 months off the Western Islands, during which she has made six prizes, manned 4 of them and ordered them in. On the 4th of Sept. fell in with the British sloop of war Ariel, disguised, and after a severe engagement in which she received several shot between wind & water, succeeded in beating her off.—Capt. Murphy, during the engagement, received a grape which carried away part of his right jaw and tongue, and a musket ball at the same instant in his right but reluctantly permitted himself to be carried below. He expired three days afterwards; killed in the engagement Henry Young and J. Abbot—Martin Baker a marine lost a leg.

The Grampus put into Lanzarote, and was there informed that the U. S. Peacock on the 2d September had been there for water, and finding none, had sailed the next day for Puertobentura. At Lanzarote they landed 12 prisoners who informed that during her cruise the Peacock had sunk two British sloops of war.

NEWBURN, October 15.

An English sch. from Halifax for Castine, with a cargo of West India produce, has arrived at an eastern port. She had on board, we understand, a crew of 15 men and was armed with one double-fortified 6-pr at midships, small arms, &c. & intended, after landing her cargo, to cruise in Boston Bay, having a commission as a privateer. The mate and three of the men were Americans. On arriving off the Penobscot, the mate suggested to the capt. the propriety of sending most of the crew below, to prevent their being impressed by cruisers. On this being done, it was contrived that all the Americans should remain on deck. Soon afterwards the hatches were barred down, and the sch. taken possession of, without a struggle. The mate, we learn, belonged to Salem, and one man to Gloucester, and formerly were of the Polly privateer, taken in the W. Indies sometime since. From the W. Indies they were sent to England; and thence came as scamen on board British ships to Halifax, and shipped on board the above sch. as Englishmen. The sch. formerly was of Portsmouth, Virg. pilotboat built, about 57 tons, and a fine fast sailing, vessel. The Englishmen have been bro't to Salem.

[We since learn the English vessels is called the Ann. McDonald, and sailed from Halifax the 3d inst. in a fleet. She was formerly the American sch. Busy captured in the Chesapeake last summer.]

From the Boston Palladium of October 21.

FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 18th inst. in his own ship, the Tonant, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days, and took with him a quantity of light artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbor by boats. It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops and have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov. Sherbrooke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expedition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

HALIFAX, Sept. 38.

British account of the attack on Baltimore.

This morning arrived his majesty's ships Tonant, vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, Surprise and Diomed, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favored us with the following interesting account of the attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore:

Sir Alexander Cochrane and major general Ross having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack; on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Patuxco, and the frigates, smaller vessels of war and transports, proceeded up the river to an advantageous situation for landing troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 600 men, the 2d battalion of marines and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by rear ad. Cockburn—soon after the landing was effected, sir Alex. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonant to the Surprise, and, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day-light on the 14th, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the Surprise; he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged with a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. Col. Brook succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way, and re-

treat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of shewing the strength and fortifications of the enemy; on the land side the town was defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breast-work, and a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gun boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his majesty's ships; and too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished—it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping; of an extensive rope walk and other public erection, harassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Vermont Congressional Election has ended in the choice of six federalists, by an average majority of 700 votes. Colonel Porter of the Kentucky detachment of militia is now under arrest at Detroit.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorising a loan of 3,000,000—Another has passed the Senate, authorising the President to purchase 20 vessels, to carry not less than 8 and not more than 14 guns.

No material papers belonging to the Treasury Department, were destroyed by the enemy, during their late incursion to Washington.

The Peacock sloop of war arrived at New-York on the 30th ult. after a cruise of 147 days—She burnt and sunk 14 ships of the value of 494,222 dollars—and had 15 days short allowance of provisions on her return.

Russia and Sweden have protested against the American blockade.—*Gaz. Edit.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, November 6.

"The Northern Campaign has terminated rather ingloriously. General Izard has fallen back and gone into winter quarters; and Com. Chauncey is blockaded in Sackett's Harbor, where it is likely he will remain to execute his 'high destinies.'—Lord Hill's expedition is stated to have failed, and the army disbanded: for the truth of this I will not pledge myself. Congress have been engaged on the Volunteer Bill for some days past.—The rebels at Boston could not get up a meeting at Hartford as they wished: the rascals should be instantly swung, as an example to their hood-winked and benighted countrymen.—Near 30,000 men have been recruited since last January.—1333 prizes have been captured and destroyed since the commencement of the war. What think you of American cruisers! When Congress shall have sent out 20 small armed vessels, as they contemplate, John Bull will feel very sore and bellow most musically.—The state of N. York has also passed an act to encourage privateering, and in a short time the coast of Great Britain will be more effectually blockaded than that of the United States.—Capt. Leonard, of Niagara memory, has been exchanged; and is now under arrest.—Vermont is entirely federal."

Boston, November 1.

GENERAL IZARD'S ARMY.

Extract of a letter the Editor of the Patriot, dated

Dead Creek, U. C. October 19.

"The army under the command of Major General Izard, advanced as far as Chippeway Plains, on the 14th inst. having to replace the bridges which the enemy destroyed, and driving in his out posts, after some smart skirmishing with our light troops in the afternoon of that day. On the 15th the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippeway, but shew no disposition to give us battle. The bridge had also been destroyed, and no means were then possessed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and ably directed by capt. Towson and Archer—disabling his batteries, and almost silencing his field artillery before night, when we returned to the encampment. On the 16th we again shewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced, he could not be drawn into the contest. On the 17th, the army changed position, and retired 7 miles up the Niagara. Gen. Bissell was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of this movement, while the main body continued on its ground, in the hope of drawing the enemy from his position. The brigade of Gen. Bissell had by a circuitous route thro' the woods, gained the vicinity of a drawbridge, about 3 miles above the mouth of Chippeway river—and allowing but a part of his force to be discovered. At day-break the enemy threw over a strong column to destroy, what he considered a reconnoitering party, and was instantly received by the brigade; and though far superior in numbers, he was beaten with great slaughter, driven over his bridge, and pursued so closely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the passage was gallantly carried, giving time only to discharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced, but obliged to give ground, and retired with a loss estimated at nearly 200, in killed, wounded, and prisoners—ours is stated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to support him; but the enemy has probably retreated beyond the prospect of successful pursuit. The action lasted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

By the steam boat Fulton, Captain Bunker, we have been furnished with the following letter from our attentive and obliging correspondent.—*Com. Adv.*

From our Correspondent.

Albany, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Lewis and Hall,
"The latest news from the west, is by a gentleman from Canandaigua, which place he left on Thursday: he informs me, that about an hour before he left that place, accounts were received from Buffalo, that the whole of Gen. Izard's army had crossed the Niagara, after destroying the works at Fort Erie. I think there can be no doubt of the fact, & considering the strong reinforcements received by the enemy, it was the most prudent step that could be taken." JOHN COOK.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Portsmouth Oracle, in announcing the arrival of the Harpy privateer, adds the following note, which, though of a questionable shape, may possibly prove true.

Capt. Hogg, a Scotch gentleman, who arrived in this Harpy, sailed from Aberdeen on the 3d of September last, states, that previous to his leaving there, the expedition of Lord Hill, which was fitting out at Cork, had been abandoned, and the troops dispersed; 5000 of which had gone to Holland; and his lordship ordered to England.—*[Bost. Daily Adv.]*

DIED—Near Chillicothe, on the 4th inst. the Rev. JOHN P. CAMPBELL, of a short illness.

TO MERCHANTS.

The Bank of Chillicothe does not at present sell checks on any of the eastern Banks.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.

Oct. 15th, 1814.

Mrs. BECK'S LOTTERY

FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Will positively commence drawing on SATURDAY, 3d DECEMBER NEXT. There are a few Tickets yet unsold which may be had on application to Mrs. Beck, or at William Essex & Son's Book-Store.

November 14—36

CINCINNATI, 1814.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE AND SON,

(Late of Lexington, Ky.)

Have commenced the Storage & Commission Business in a new and commodious brick Ware-House, in Cincinnati.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready com'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814.

NOTICE.

Purchasers of property at the late sale of Wm. Beard, dec. are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 6th & 7th of Dec. next. The subscriber will attend at the Columbian Inn, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. where those indebted are requested to call and pay their respective notes—otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

H BEARD, Guardian

To the Heirs of Wm. Beard, dec.

November 12.

EDUCATION.

A young Gentleman from New-England, of a collegiate education, wishes a situation in a private family in the character of an Instructor. He can produce good recommendations. A line addressed to A. B. at Lexington, and lodged in the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

Lex. November 12—46-3t

Five Dollars Reward.

Broke away from Sanders's Factory, near Lexington, on the 6th inst. an IRON GREY HORSE, three years old, near 15 hands high, light made, shod all round, trots and racks, no mark or brand. Any person delivering said horse to the widow Morgan, at Sanders, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN OWENS.

November 13.

46-3tp

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of the 31st of March, 1814, relative to the Yazoo Claims, are of opinion, that it rests with the claimants to prepare, by themselves or their counsel, the releases as signments and powers mentioned in the first section of the act. Desirous nevertheless, to give every facility to the execution of the act consistent with what is taken to be its right construction, they recommend,

That claimants living at a distance, who may find it necessary to prefer their claims through an agent or attorney, should invest such agent or attorney with authority to add to or alter the instruments aforesaid; or vary in any wise their form and manner, so that they may conform to such directions and decisions as the commissioners may give when organized by a Board, and proceeding to execute their functions under the act. By this course such changes, substitutions, or amendments, as are susceptible of being made upon the spot, can take place without further inconvenience to the claimants.

JAS. MONROE,

Acting Secretary of State.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHARD RUSH,

Attorney General.

Washington, October 20th, 1814. 46 8

WRITING PAPER,

No. 1 & 2,
(CALHOUN'S MANUFACTURE.)
For sale at this Office.

Nov. 15, 1814—46

ALMANACS,

BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE,
For sale at this Office.

POTERY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

TO THE SQUADRONS ON THE LAKES.

The brilliant stage to you assign'd,
Claim every effort of the mind,
And every energy combined,

To crush the foe.
Where'er they sail you must be there,
Where'er they lurk you will not spare
The blast of death—but all things dare,
To hurl them low.

Your country's wrongs are all your own,
And to the world the word has gone,
Our INDEPENDENCE must be none
Be signed away.

Be to your country's standard true,
To Britain and to Europe show,
That you can fight and conquer too,
And prostrate lay

That bitter foe, whose thousands rise
No more to fight us in disguise,
But count our freedom as their prize,
If valor fails,

Beneath your feet let fears be cast—
Remember deeds of valor past,
And nail your colors to the mast,
And spread your sails:

In all the pride and pomp of war
Let thunders from your cannon roar,
And lightnings flash from shore to shore,
To wing the ball:

Let Huron from his slumbers wake,
Bid Champlain to his centre's shake,
Till foundering in Ontario's lake,
You swamp them all.

September 8, 1814.

FROM THE FLEETIAN.

CHAMPLAIN.

Columbia's banner rides thy flood;
Champlain! thy boisterous tide is free:
Again that banner's dipt in blood;
It waves again in victory.

Champlain! thine isles, thy craggy shore,
Gilt sleep beneath thy thunder's shock;
And many a bolt's explosive roar,
Hath, harmless, on thy billow broke.

But when Macdonough's fight begun,
His death amid thunders, echoing sweep:
Reach'd all the caves: and every gun,
Thine Island's shock! and rock'd thy deep!

The flag of England's high renown,
March'd proudly on thy mountain wave:
Macdonough brought its honors down,
And sunk its glories in the grave!

Sir George Prevost, and his Drum-
mond to avoid night attacks, because un-
disciplined troops may, by accident, gain
advantages over troops that are disciplin-
ed. Sir George took broad day light for
it, and came off no better than poor Drum-
mond—so that, whether by night or by
day, by land or water, John Bull is doom-
ed to lower his flag to Yankee valor.

Aurora.

It is said that the greater part of Pre-
vost's killed were shot in the head—the
Vermont sharpshooters say they would
be ashamed to be seen shooting at the
body of a squirrel; and that they did not
choose to throw away their ammunition on
an Englishman's carcass, when his head
was so handy.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commission-
ers appointed by the act of Congress pas-
sed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand
eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act
providing for the indemnification of certain
claimants of public lands in the Mississippi
territory," hereby, according to the injunctions
of the said act, give notice to all whom it may
concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the
said act will meet on the first Monday in Janu-
ary next, at the City of Washington, as by
said act is directed, for the purpose then, or
as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of
adjudging and determining upon the sufficien-
cy of all such releases, assignments and pow-
ers as may be executed and deposited in the
office of the secretary of state, in conformity
with directions of the said act; and also then
and there, or as soon thereafter as may be prac-
ticable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally
determining upon all controversies arising from
released claims which may be found to conflict
with, and be adverse to each other; and also
of adjudging and determining upon all such
claims under a certain act, or pretended act,
of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act sup-
plementary to an act entitled an act for ap-
propriating a part of the unlocated territory
of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the
late state troops and other purposes there-
in mentioned declaring the right of this
state to the unappropriated territory there-
of, for the protection and support of the
frontiers of this state, and for other purposes,"
passed January the seventh, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-five, as may be found
to have accrued to the United States by op-
eration of law; and, generally, for the purpose
of doing and performing all matters and
things enjoined upon the said commissioners
by the act of the thirty-first of March, one
thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 5, 1814.

State of Kentucky.

Menem County, ser.—September Term, 1814
Abraham Bowman, compt.
against the Heirs of John
Thomas, dec'd. &c. &c. def't.

On the motion of the complainant by his
counsel, it is ordered that the order for the
reviving of this suit against the heirs of John
Thomas, dec'd. made at the last term of this
court, be amended by inserting the name of
Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one
of the children of John Thomas, dec'd. and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas
are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On
the motion of the complainant, therefore, by
his counsel, it is ordered that the said defend-
ants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do
appear here on the first day of the next March
Term of this Court, and show cause if any
they have, why the interlocutory decree, for-
merly pronounced herein against their dec'd.
ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a
final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it
is further ordered that a copy of this order be
inserted eight weeks successively in some pub-
lic newspaper in the commonwealth, author-
ized by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

43

THO. ALLEN, Clk.

PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES.

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the
use of this invention, and offers Patent
Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale,
on what he conceives advantageous terms,
to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic
use. The price for using a single loom is
twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive pri-
vilege of a county, will measurably depend
on the population. The difference between
James's and the loom in common use is this—by
the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle
is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up
on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered,
without the aid of treadles, by the single act
of drawing up the batten with one hand, and
this additional machinery is neither costly,
complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some
of the advantages of this loom are—any one
can weave on it, and its operations being guid-
ed by machinery, and consequently performed
with more certainty than by the hand, the op-
erator proceeds with much more expedition. It
is stated that those who are accustomed to
both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can
weave more than double the quantity on this
in the same time. The degree of correctness
with which this loom is here represented, may
be ascertained by an examination of one now
in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C.
Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the
use of this invention for the state of Kentuck-
y, (Nelson and Washington counties except-
ed) he wishes to caution individuals against
purchasing from any one else than himself, or
those claiming under him, as so doing may be
attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at
the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company,
or at his residence near Lexington, who has for
sale, an invoice of first, second and third qual-
ity Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23, 1814.

JAMES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by
numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is
admired. The proprietor for this state
wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to
a company—and we have little doubt, that if they
will be content with a moderate price for the
use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely
to their own profit, as well as that of the pub-
lic. With the aid of Carding and Spinning
Machines, which are gradually getting into
use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so
cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable de-
gree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him,
we name a gentleman whose works in this city
are unquestionable place him among the first in
the first class of our artists) speaks of this
machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the
indulgence allowed him of examining a machine
constructed upon such perfect mechanical
principles, and which performs the act of weav-
ing with so much dispatch, ease to its attend-
ant, and correctness in web; but when he
considers that it requires only one hand of the
artist to produce the whole operation, without
the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in
saying, that it has greatly the preference over
any loom he has ever seen."

Convinced of its great public and private
utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly de-
serving of patronage, and hopes that the knowl-
edge and experience of its benefit will be
speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in
a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I
have the pleasure to send you a printed spec-
ification of the Patent of James, for his newly
invented loom, which is now in operation in
this city. I visited the manufactory estab-
lished by the person who bought the right of
this state, and of those to the South, and was
much gratified. We may say with respect to
the loom what the French Society of Agricul-
ture said of your Plough: "America received
the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfect-
ed."

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we
cannot say too much, terms it "a Loom of the
most beautiful invention imaginable"—and
says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself
with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VAL-
UABLE LOTS, as follows:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st.
22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107
feet back with the privilege of
building over said alley, & join-
ing J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall—
The back part of said lot from
the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet
wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above
lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet
back—on said lot is a frame build-
ing &c. occupied at present by
Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street,
near the public square, is 60 feet
in front, running back to the
next street 231 feet. It is an ex-
cellent situation for a tavern. I
will sell it altogether or divide
it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground ly-
ing near the Steam mill—109½ feet
on the latter and 80 feet on the
former to an alley. I will sell it
in whole or divide it as may suit
purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly
opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is
40 feet on said street, running
back 150 feet to an alley.

No. 6—is a lot lying near the late resi-
dence of John R. Shaw, dec'd. &
was the property of Mrs. Nutty
Boulware, and where she lately
resided, being 60 feet on a
street running back from Main-
street and 139½ feet back—On
this lot is a *Heaved Log Dwelling*
House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the
above prop-erty, will learn the terms by apply-
ing to the subscriber, living on Short street.
BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17.

Take Notice

I shall attend on the 1st Saturday in Decem-
ber next at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Lik-
ing river, in Fleming county to take deposi-
tions to perpetuate testimony to establish the
beginning and special calls of an entry made
the 27th day of January, 1783, for John Carter
Littlepage, for 20,000 acres of land, between
the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and
five in the afternoon, where any person inter-
ested may attend if they please.

JOHN HUNT.

November 2d, 1814.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, oppo-
site Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acre of WOODLAND, two miles
from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a
CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use.
Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS.

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has ar-
rived at so high a state of improvement.
Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed in the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale or
retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, of Main street.

August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recom-
menced their Cotton Spinning Factory,
by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles
west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built
and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer,
Philadelphia, upon Watt and Bolton's plan,
with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old
prices at the factory, and at the store of John
Scott, jr. in town.

No. 8 85 cents No. 15 125 cents

9 87½ 16 131½

10 94 17 137½

11 100 18 144

12 108 19 150

13 112½ 20 156½

14 118½ 21 162½

Families and Manufacturers will find great ad-
vantage from the use of the short hank in pre-
ference to the long, being more even and
regular as to size and less liable to tangle from
handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty
threads in a skein, one and a half yards round,
making eight hundred and forty yards in each
hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is
the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards
each, is eight thousand four hundred yards,
equal to two dozen and four cuts of the
gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards
round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard
and most of the articles usually sold at market
Lexington, May 16, 1814.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public in general, that they still
continue to carry on the above business in all
their branches at their former stand opposite
Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington—
They return their sincere thanks for past pa-
tronage, and hope by their strict attention to
business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,
An elegant assortment of
Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,
Which they will sell much lower than has
ever been sold in the western country. Coun-
try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel-
phia prices.

ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage
and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe
and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels &
Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Work for Machinery, Clock
Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
They have just received an extensive assort-
ment of

Saddlery, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms for Cash.
The highest price in Cash will be given for
old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
Lexington, April 4, 1814.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,
BRUSH MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they
have commenced a branch of their busi-
ness in Wood street, between Third and
Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend
carrying on the business extensively they will
be able to supply the orders of Merchants and
others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices,
without carriage. From their long experi-
ence in the business, and having the best work-
men employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.
Of a superior quality, and on such terms as
will be advantageous to the purchasers. In
addition to their stock of Brushes, they have
on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of
Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.
A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale
The highest price given for HOG'S
BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above
line, able and experienced journeymen
from Philadelphia, and having now his estab-
lishment in full operation, and on an extensive
and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACT-
ORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and
OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and
candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in
every respect to any manufactured in the East-
ern states, and which, on inspection and fair-
ly analysed, will be found to have all the requi-
site quality, and composed of the best materi-
als. Purchasers may be supplied on the most
advantageous terms, by calling on him, exam-
ining the present stock, and judging for them-
selves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIEBATS.
N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for
Tallow, Hogs-lard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes,
Potash and all such articles as necessary to
the above establishment.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

TH. T. 13-1f

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening
at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and
Trotter's, a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall sea-
son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-
sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail;
among these goods may be found some choice
articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England
cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins, elegant
Cambric Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hargings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of fall fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,
A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for
delivery.

COTTON, by the bale, and
SUGAR by the bl. of an excellent quality.

David Todd,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Phil-
adelphia, and is now opening at his store,
the corner of Main street and Cheapside, a
very large and general assortment of MER-
CHANDIZE, which he will sell for cash by re-
tail or the piece. Amongst which are the
following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,
Casimeres, Casinets, Flannels and Vestings
Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins,
Cambric Shirtings,
Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different
colors,
Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and
other Silks,
A large assortment of Ladies fancy and win-
ter Shoes, booties, &c.
Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Straw Bonnets, Black do.
Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable
Hats,
An elegant assortment of Ribbons,
A large assortment of Domestic Cottons &
Woolens,
Hardware of every description,
Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers' and Shoe
Makers' Tools,
Stock and Knob Locks, Saws,
Cutlery of all kinds,
China tea and coffee Cups & Saucers, Plates,
Dishes, &c.
Queens and Glass Ware,
Groceries of an excellent quality,
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c.
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a
large and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE—consisting of
DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, GRO-
CERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago
for cash, which will enable us to sell on as
good terms as any person in our line. The
store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley
and Co.

WILLIAMSON & M'KINNEY.
N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of
JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal
to any in the state, and will be sold at the fac-
tory prices.

W. & M.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG
RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commec-
ed at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manu-
facturing Company TWENTY WHITE
WEAVERS—ALSO TWENTY NEGROES ac-
quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO
BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the
spinning and weaving business—To those of
17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and
the opportunity of learning a good trade—
Apply to
R. MEGOWAN,
Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.
August 29.

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately
eight or ten BOYS, fourteen or fifteen
years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting
business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will
meet with liberal encouragement if applica-
tion is made immediately. They also wish to
hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can
come well recommended as a Cook, washer &
Ironer.

REDD & WOLACK.

Lexington, Oct. 31, 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

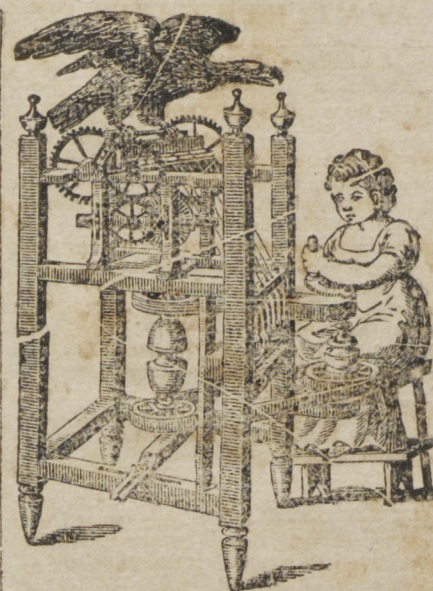
RAN AWAY on the 25th inst a YELLOW
WOMAN named MILDY; 22 years
of age, five feet eight or nine inches high,
strait made, had on when she went away,
a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and
bound shoes, cross-barred handkerchief round
her head, very curly hair for her colour, high
nose, reads and writes a little, and has been
seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington.
The above reward will be given if taken out of
the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the
state and secured so that I get her again, and
all reasonable charges paid if brought home to
me in Lexington.

LEAVING YOUNG.
October 31.

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in
Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house,
one Black Horse, about 14 hands one inch
high, 7 years old last spring, the left hind foot
white, some white spots on his back—appraised
at \$30.

JAS. WOOD, j. p. f. c.

August 23, 1814.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton
will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's,
Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's
any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown
Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars
The melle parts will be furnished for six or
any larger number of spindles at five dollars
per spindle.
Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to
call and see this simple and expeditious mode
of spinning cotton.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in
wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass
Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the
several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen
at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postleth-
wait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two
inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best
quality, seasoned.

October 22 —43

HERAN & MAXWELL

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the sat-
isfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

Lexington, June 25, 1814.

POTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respect-
fully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen
of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced